THE BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. XLI.] TUESDAY, 20 AUGUST, 1833. [NO. 2266.

THE Bombay Steam Committee, having with Capt. WILSON'S consent, made a reprint of his Pamphlet on "Steam Communication to Suez" to which is now added, observations on "Steaming during the S. W. MONSOON," copies may be had at the Courier Office, price one rupee; the proceeds, after paying printing expences, to go to the Steam fund,

ENGRAVING AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

ORDERS in the above line addressed *Post Paid* to Mr. A. W. ELLIOTT Byculla will meet due attention.

JUST Published,—No. 12 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST. Price Rupees 3.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

JUST Published—Number XX of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog-Hunter,—2 Reminiscences of the Fancy,—3 Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim,"—4 The Florikan,—5 A Bison Hunt,—6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India,—7 Captain Mundy,—8 Animals by their proper names,—9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment,—10 Lines for the O. S. M.—11 Native Pharmacopeia,—12 Hunters of Yore,—13 A Song,—14 Hunting in the Southern Mahratta Country,—15 An Epistle from the Northern Concan,—16 Steeple Chases,—17 Performances of Chester,—18 The Hunting and Shooting Diversions of the Boondelas,—19 A Sagacious Horse,—20 The Union Coach,—Races to Come, and the Racing Calendar.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office,

The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No.	3	0	
Blank Powers of Attorney,	0	2	0
Do. Interest Bonds,	0	2	0
Do. [illegible]	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,	5	0	0
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FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE fine British Built Ship "SURREY," CHARLES KEMP, Commander, Burthen 461 Tons; has superior accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. Plans of accommodations may be seen at the Office of McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 20th August, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Teak Built Ship "LONDON," 400 Tons Register, JOHN PICKERING, commander, will have early despatch Apply at the office of McGREGOR EDMOND & Co.

Bombay, 20th August, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE fine A. I. Ship, NEW GROVE, of 500 Tons, R. BROWN, Commander. Daily expected, and will have quick despatch. This Ship carries a surgeon, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers. Plans of the Cabins, may be seen on application to RITCHIE STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 20th August, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE first class Teak Ship GILMORE, of 550 Tons, H. H. LINDSAY Commander, has splendid accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

This Ship is expected to arrive early next month, and will be despatched about 1st. November. Plans of the Cabins may be seen on application to DUNCAN GIBB AND CO.

Dadee Buildings, 19th August, 1833.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Surat, on the morning of the 10th inst., the wife of Mr. M. Kelly, of a daughter.

At the Residency Hyderabad, on the 8th inst., the lady of Lieut. D. A. Malcolm, Assistant Resident, of a daughter.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 16.—Ship John Taylor, John Crawford, Master, from Liverpool 4th May.

—17. Ship Kent of Glasgow, J. B. Coulro, Master, from Liverpool 20th April.

— Arab Ship Nasser, Amber Been Salem Banana, Nacquedah, from Mocha 1st August.

Passengers—58 Natives.

DEPARTURES.

—18. Ship Asia Felix, J. L. Wood, Master, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—The Right Rev. Father in God, Cutchatoor, Armenian Archbishop, his Deacon, and 2 Servants.

— Ship Futhel Currim, Moossa, Nacquedah, to Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS.—Lowther Castle.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.—Hall, Charles Kerr, Hero, Lady Feversham, Spence, Surrey, General Hewitt, John Taylor, Kent, and London.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futtay Eslam, John William Dare, Maria, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Cyrene, Hamoody, Minerva, Ann, Valasondrum, Ann Fellis, Louisa, Sumdaney, Gleuelg, and Pittamber.
PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, and Amelia.
FRENCH.—Buffon.
ARAB—Futtel Raymon.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY 20 AUGUST, 1833.

His Highness the Rajah of Sattara, we understand, has communicated his intention to Col. Lodwick of his donor to the steam fund to the extent of [illegible] rupees. It is to be hoped the other princes [illegible] this side of India will follow his example.

In another column will be found Lord Althorp's speech upon the introduction of the budget on the 19th. of April showing a surplus of receipt over expenditure last year, of upwards of a million and a half sterling. This, at a period when the great continental powers, without an exception, have exceeded their revenues and funded large sums, thus adding, even in time of peace, to their burthens, must be not a little satisfactory to those who have looked with anxiety and apprehension at the state of the nation, and have anticipated the decline of British ascendency in Europe.

As regards the internal affairs of the country the surplus however, is of more importance, even, than it is to its foreign policy. For by the principle, which appears to have been adopted by Lord Althorp and approved of by the House of Commons, of limiting the amount of taxation to the absolute wants of the exchequer, and of leaving the national debt in its present state, relief is at once afforded to domestic industry, and the surplus of one year becomes in some measure the cause of that of the next.

Lord Althorp, however, appears to have met with many impediments in making a selection of the taxes which this comparatively flourishing state of the finances enables him to reduce, or to do away with entirely, and great disappointment has been expressed throughout the country at the course he has finally resolved upon pursuing with regard to them. The press has been loud in its complaints at the violation of his promise to do away with the taxes upon stamps and advertisements: and while he appears fairly to have forfeited its favor, his determination to preserve the malt and house duties has raised up a host of opponents in the metropolis and among the agricultural interests and, as we have seen, has nearly cost him his place, at the same time that it has deprived him of the assistance and services of one of the ablest members of the cabinet.

But upon the whole, notwithstanding the general unpopularity of his financial measures, both he and his colleagues now appear likely to remain in power for a considerable time to come, as the manifest impossibility of forming a tory ministry secures them the assistance of the remains of that party in all their most unpopular measures; and unless the radicals become sufficiently strong to cope with them and their old opponents combined, which it is impossible to suppose during the present Parliament, they must evidently remain in power until another general election takes place, if no longer.

We have already stated that there could be little doubt, after observing the rapid rise in India stock, since the particulars of Mr. Grant's plan for the renewal of the charter became known, as to the course the proprietors would pursue with regard to the offer that has been made to them. It is indeed so evident that they will derive considerable advantages by accepting it, and that the directors are the only parties who will lose, that, powerful as the influence of the latter is among the proprietors, it is impossible to suppose it sufficient to induce them to forego the prospect of an advance of 40 or 50 per cent. upon the value of their stock. We find accordingly that the Court have abandoned the hope of getting any measures adopted with a view to save the China trade, and have consented as far as they are concerned, to the following series of resolutions proposed by Sir John Malcolm, and tantamount to an acceptance of Mr. Grant's propositions.

"That having attentively considered the correspondence which was laid before the proprietors on the 25th ul[illegible] Court must, in the first place, express [illegible] approbation of the conduct of the Court of Directors, maintaining, as they have done, with judgment, zeal, and ability, the rights and interests of the East India Company.

"That on reviewing the intimate connexion which has so long subsisted between India and the Company this Court desire to record their conviction that the Company can have no other object in undertaking to administer the territorial Government for a further term than the advancement of the happiness and prosperity of our native subjects: and that if Parliament in its wisdom should consider, as his Majesty's ministers have declared, that that great object may be best promoted by continuing the administration in the hands of the Company, but divested of their commercial character, the Company having through the Court of Directors suggested, as it was their duty to do, the difficulties and dangers, political as well as financial, which beset the dissolution of the connexion between the territorial and commercial branches of their affairs, will not shrink from the undertaking even at the sacrifices required, provided that power be reserved to enable the Company efficiently to administer the Government, and that their pecuniary rights and claims be adjusted upon the principle of fair and liberal compromise,

"That the Company, however, looking, to the present and prospective state of the Indian finances, to the aid which the territory derives from the trade, and to the probable difficulty of effecting remittances from India under the proposed system, are of opinion that it is not reasonable that 'the Company's assets, commercial and territorial, with all their possessions and rights, shall be assigned to the Crown on behalf of the territorial Government of India, in exchange, as proposed by his Majesty's Ministers, for an annuity of 10½ per cent. for forty years, payable in England out of the territorial revenues, and redeemable at the end of that period at the rate of 100*l.* for every 5*l.* 5*s.* of annuity, except on the following conditions—viz:

"1. That the sum to be set apart for a guarantee fund be extended to such an amount as, upon reasonable calculation, will be sufficient, with the accumulations during forty years, to redeem the annuity at the expiration of that term; and that in the event of India failing in any one year to remit sufficient funds to pay the dividend, the deficiency shall be supplied out of the guarantee fund; any sum which may be taken for that purpose being made good to the fund by subsequent remittances from India.

"2. That the Company exercising the same powers as they now possess under their Charter, shall continue to administer the Government of India for a definite period, not less than 23 years, and if deprived of it at the expiration of that term, or at any time subsequent thereto, they shall be allowed the option of demanding payment of the principal, at the rate of 100*l.* for each 5*l.* 5*s.* of annuity, and whenever paid off, they will be entitled, if they shall see fit, with their capital or any portion thereof, to revenue their undoubted right to trade, which is now proposed by his Majesty's Ministers should be in abeyance.

"3. That during the period of the Company's administration of the territorial Government, all measures involving direct or contingent expenditure shall originate with the Court of Directors, and be subject as at present to the control of the Board of Commissioners, under the restrictions of the existing law, and further, that sufficient powers be reserved to the Company to check by a system of publicity to both Houses of Parliament, or by some other means, any acts of the Board which may appear to the Court of Directors to be unconstitutional, to militate against the principle of good Government, to interfere with substantial justice to our allies, or to invalidate or impair the security for the dividend; and,

"4. That a sufficient power be retained over the commercial assets to enable the Court of Directors to propose to the Company, and ultimately to the Board for their confirmation, a plan for making suitable provision for outstanding commercial obligations, and for such of the commercial officers and servants of the Company may be affected by the proposed arrangements, and that the Court of Directors be requested to communicate these resolutions to his Majesty's Ministers."

Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Dallas seconded the resolutions.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

4. JEWISH DISABILITIES. In a Committee of the whole House, on Wednesday, 17th April, Mr. Warburton being in the Chair,

Mr. ROBERT GRANT moved the following resolution—

"That it is expedient to remove all civil disabilities at present existing affecting his Majesty's subjects of the Jewish religion, with the like exceptions as are provided with reference to his Majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion."

The great principle which he advocated was this—that in every civilized and properly-regulated community, no man ought to be excluded, as a general rule, from any civil right or privilege, on account of his religious sentiments being different from those of the community at large, unless those sentiments threatened the disorganization of civil society. There was ample evidence contained in the history of many nations, among whom the Jews had resided, to prove that the Jewish religion by no means unfitted men or being good subjects. It was an article of the Jewish faith, that until the coming of the Messiah, the king under whose protection they lived was to be considered the King of Israel. Mr. Grant then gave a sketch of the history of the Jews in ancient times; when in captivity under the Babylonish and Persian monarchs, under the Ptolemies of Egypt, the Seleucidæ of Syria, Julian the Apostate, and Charlemagne. The golden age of the Jewish captivity might perhaps be placed under Charlemagne, who sent a Jew ambassador to Haroun al Raschid. Pope Gregory the Great, had encouraged them, and so had the Moors in Spain. It was at the time of the Crusades that their persecution became so dreadful; and England and France had led the way in those cruelties. Passing on to modern times, he mentioned the emancipation of the Jews by Napoleon, and the testimony of Charles Dupin to the benefits which had resulted from that measure. The Jews in France had substituted industry for usury, and had become Frenchmen in heart as well as in birth. In Prussia, the Chancellor Hardenberg had obtained the partial emancipation of the Jews in the year 1811; and they had since become the best subjects in the Prussian dominions, as was clearly proved by their conduct in the last war with France. He replied to the argument, that to emancipate the Jews would be to interfere with the Divine decree which doomed them to persecution.

In reply to that argument, he would say, that it was one that proved infinitely too much; for, according to those persons who used it, the proscription which was predicted as affecting this people, and to which they appealed, would not go merely to the extent of civil disabilities, but would go to the rack, the stake, the torture, &c.; and therefore it was not a right argument to say that because the Jews, being in a peculiar state of probation, were exposed to certain evils, we, in fulfilment of the prophecies relating to them, had a right to inflict those evils upon them.

He quoted Bishop Newton, Dr. Buchanan, and Robert Hall, to prove that the time was come to sweep of the long arrear of guilt which the nation of Christendom had contracted by their persecution of the Jews. He concluded by saying, that he would rest this question upon the broad ground of religious toleration.

The infliction of civil disabilities without any reason was oppressive, and their infliction for no other reason but a difference of creed, was religious persecution; and he now, therefore, called upon them to wipe away a stain which had so long attached to their religion: he called upon them, as professors of Christianity, to wipe away the heavy stain that had so long disfigured its fair fame, and to show it as it was and as it ought to be—the religion of good will and of charity towards all mankind.

Sir ROBERT INGLIS said, that Mr. Grant had made large concessions to the spurious liberality of modern days. He had laid down the proposition that religious opinions should not disqualify their professors from holding political power.—

If such a proposition were to be admitted, and it was upon it that Mr. Grant grounded his motions, it would enable the Parsee, the Brahmin the Mussulman, the Jew, and all other sectaries and religionists whatever, who were natural born subjects of the King of this realm, to participate in all the rights of British subjects; and he would ask whether they would be fit persons to be intrusted with all the ecclesiastial as well as civil interests of England? If such a principle were to be carried, the effect of it would be to place in the custody of very incompetent and unworthy men all the dearests of this country.

The nationality of the Jews, which none of them would disclaim, was a strong argument against their admission to the privileges now sought to be bestowed upon them. He would not deny, of course he would not defend, the cruelties practised in former times upon the Jews. He would not go into the antiquarian law upon the subject; he would rest his argument upon this point,—that the Jews coming to a country as strangers, and sojourning there as distinct people, should be obliged to take the law as they found it. Christianity was admitted on all hands to be part and parcel of the law of the land.—

How, then, could any person sit in that House, or as a Judge on the Bench, who was not prepared to call himself a Christian and give the requisite proof by appealing to the inspired Word of God? There was no right to power in the abstract. If an individual were protracted in his person, his property, and in the exercise of his worship, he was bound in return for that protection to bow before the supreme authority, whatever it might be, of the country in which he resided; but unless his person or his property were insecure or subject to annoyance on account of his worship, he had no ground for demanding the possession of political power.

What would be the consequence of allowing a Jew Judge to try a cause of blasphemy? It was grossly inconsistent to place one man on the bench who professed a certain doctrine, and another at the bar as a criminal for professing similar doctrines. He was not prepared to grant this favour to the Jews, neither was the House called upon to grant it, at the expense of their religious belief.

Mr. MACAULEY objected to the doctrine of Sir R. Inglis, that whatever the supreme authority of a country chose to exact from persons living in it, no man had a right to complain of oppression on that account.

A doctrine of this nature, if carried out, would lead to consequences so monstrous, that even Sir R. Inglis himself would be disposed to shrink from them. Suppose, for instance, it were to be an enactment that every man who had blue eyes, or stood six feet high, should be excluded from the possession of certain political rights: would not such a law be considered a piece of gross injustice? And yet, if the distribution of political power were to be regarded as mere matter of caprice, *no* man would have a right to complain. Suppose some such clause as the following were inserted in a bill which should be brought before the House—"That no person should be appointed Governor-General of India, or be sent out as Governor of Madras and Bombay who had not been educated at the University of Oxford." He could imagine what a cry would be raised by those who thought with the honourable baronet; and yet no man had a right to the Governor-Generalship of India,—it was a pure matter of grace.

It was said that it would be an anomaly to see a Jewish Judge try a man for blasphemy—

He would not defend the present law relative to blasphemy; but he thought that a sound law upon the subject might exist with an enlightened Jew upon the bench. He thought that every man ought to be at liberty to discuss the truth or falsehood of religion, but not to force upon the unwilling eyes and ears of others sights and sound which were insulting to them. The distinction was perfectly clear; if a man choose to sell *Paine's Age of Reason* in a back shop to such as thought proper to buy it, or if another man chose to deliver a lecture against venerated religion in a private room, he thought that neither of them ought to be prosecuted; but if an individual exhibited at a window in a thoroughfare a caricature of what was an object of veneration to 999 men out 1,000, or in a place of public resort should apply outrages and insulting expressions to beings and things which almost all who heard him were disposed to venerate, he would punish such a man, not for a libel, but for a nuisance

—not for attacking what he thought true, but for inflicting useless pain and disgust on his neighbours. (*Cheers.*)

The Jewish religion had one peculiar advantage over all those which we deemed to be false—it was not a proselyting religion; there was no chance of its spreading—

The Jews did not wish to gain proselytes: they discarded and almost rejected them, looking upon it as something like culpable presumption for any person to aspire to belong to their religion. Hence it was, that the conversion of any person to the Jewish faith was almost as rare an event as a total eclipse of the sun. He had never heard but of one such occurrence, and that was a remarkable one—it was the case of Lord George Gordon. If ever there was a convert of whom a proselyting sect might have been proud, it was Lord George Gordon; for he was not only a man of rank and a legislator, but he distinguished himself in the eyes of the world for the ferocity of his zeal in favour of a particular sect. He turned Jew, and how was he treated? His adopted brethren admitted him reluctantly to all the painful parts of their religion; but when upon his death-bed he claimed the Jewish burial-rites, they told him his request could not be complied with.

The Jews had been termed a mean and sordid race—averse to agricultural and honourable pursuits.

This was only another example of the logic of bigotry in all ages. You first generate vices, and then put them forward as a plea for persecution; you make England but half a country to the Jews, and then you wonder that they have only half patriotism; you treat them as foreigners, and then wonder that they have not all the feelings of natives; you draw a line of separation, and then express astonishment that they do not mingle with you; you will not allow them to possess an acre of land, and yet complain that they devote themselves exclusively to trade; you debar them from all exertion of honourable ambition, and then reproach them for taking refuge in the arts of avarice; in fine, you have for ages subjected them to every species of injustice, and then you condemn them for resorting to what is the natural resource of the weak against overwhelming power—artifice and cunning. (*Prolonged cheering.*)

Mr. HALCOMB opposed the motion. It was supported by Mr. HUME, Mr. O'CONNELL, and Mr. POULTER.

Sir ROBERT INGLIS declined dividing the House; and the resolution was carried apparently by a large majority. The *Chronicle* report says that the "Ayes" resounded in one loud and hearty tone through the House; the "Noes" were weak, and "few and far between." Loud cheering followed the announcement from the Chair that the resolution was carried.

5. SINECURES. Mr. HUME, on Thursday, brought forward a motion respecting sinecures, upon a broader basis than those which he had submitted on two former occasions. Objections had been taken to the manner in which he had introduced his former motions, and explanations had been given by many members of their reasons for voting against them. These objections did not satisfy him that he had done wrong. The Finance Committee of 1808 and reported the amount of sinecure offices as follows:—

Sinecures in England and the Colonies.....	£199,137
——— Scotland.....	30,000
——— Ireland.....	82,000

Many of these had since been abolished. How many remained, he could not say; the returns which he had moved for not having been made.

On the 3d of April 1816, a return was presented to the House signed "Henry Goulburn," containing a list of thirty-three sinecure offices in only eight West India Islands, held by persons who did not reside there, the emoluments of which amounted to 53,000*l.* annually. From those individuals he had selected seven, including the Honourable C. W. Windham, Lord Braybroke, and Sir C. Greville, who, he found, had received, from the date of their appointment to the sinecure offices which they held up to 1816, no less than 1,623,950*l.* in principal alone.

In fact, every device was resorted to, to exort money from the public in the shape of fees. He eulogized the conduct of the Marquis of Camden, who had given up a sinecure of 23,117*l.* per annum. He proceeded to mention some of the sinecures at present existing.

	£. s. d.
Cleark of Idiots.....	963 0 0
Cleark of the Hanaper, held by two young ladies, the daughters of an Earl.....	
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Earl Bathurst.....	1,108 0 0
Clerk of King's Bench, Lord Ellenborough	7,905 0 0
Keeper of the Seals in the Court of Common Pleas, the Duke of Grafton.....	2,286 0 0
Register of Affidavits in Chancery, Honourable W. H. Scott.....	1,816 0 0
Patentee of Bankrupts, Lord Thurlow...	8,502 0 0
Keeper of the Hanaper, Lord Thurlow....	1,192 0 0
Chancellor of Scotland, the Earl of Rosslyn.....	1,712 0 0
Clerk in Chancery, held for his children, the Earl of Rosslyn.....	925 0 0

His own opinion was, that the present holders of these offices ought to be deprived of them; but the motion which he intended to submit did not raise that question, but left existing interests untouched. He concluded by moving the first resolution,—to the effect, that on all future vacancies of sinecure offices at home and abroad, no new appointments, shall be made, nor any salary, allowances, or emoluments granted.

Lord ALTHORP would not object to the substance of the motion.

Mr. Hume had, however, cited a number of offices, from the Report of 1816, several of which he knew had been abolished. He was surprised that he had mentioned the case of Lord Thurlow, which was abolished by the Bankruptcy Bill. Lord Frederick Campbell, too, who had held an office in the Chancery of Scotland, was dead. He therefore hoped that the House would not believe that all this list of offices still remained.

With respect to Civil and Colonial offices, he did not object to the motion as it stood; but Lord Ebrington had given notice of a motion for a Committee of inquiry into the Military and Naval offices, and he thought Mr. Hume's motion would interfere with it.

Mr. HUME would alter his resolution, by substituting the words "all future vacancies of sinecure offices in the Civil and Colonial service of the country."

The resolution, thus, restricted, was agreed to.

Mr. HUME then moved the second resolution,—"That no person should receive an appointment to any situation to which emolument was attached, the duties of which were to be performed by deputy."—Agreed to.

Mr. HUME then moved the third resolution,—"That all offices filled up after this date, in any department under the Crown, Civil, Military, Naval, or Colonial, shall be subject to such alterations as to duties, and to such deductions and alterations as to salary and emoluments, as his Majesty's Ministers, or the heads of departments, under the sanction of this House, shall make, without the persons so appointed having any claim for compensation or allowance for such alterations.

This resolution was objected to by Lord ALTHORP.

The effect of it, he observed, was to regulate offices hereafter; and the Crown had that power which it had acted upon, and had reduced the salaries of several situations. The House, by passing this resolution, would assume that it would be out of the power of the Crown to regulate officers hereinafter appointed.

Mr. HUME consented to withdraw the resolution.—*Spectator, April* 10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—APRIL 19.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. M. Attwood having consented to postpone his Motion, Lord Althorp reminded the House of the pledge given by Ministers when they came into office, that they would apply themselves to economize to the utmost of their power in the expenditure of the country. To show how they had redeemed this pledge, he stated that the number of places they had abolished amounted to 1387, the salaries of which were 231,406*l.*; and deducting 38,000*l.* for retired allowances, the sum immediately saved was 192,000*l.* The average of the salaries of those places was 173*l.* 10s. per ann.; 506 persons had also been taken from the retired list, and employed by the Government, saving their retired allowances to the amount of 28,000*l.* He then adverted to the state of the revenue. The amount of income during 1832 was 46,853,000*l.*; expenditure, 45,366,000*l.*, leaving an excess of income of 1,487,000*l.* In the estimate he had presented last Session, he had stated the probable excess at 800,000*l.*; but in consequence principally of the reductions that had taken place in the expenditure during the year the excess had amounted to not less than 1,487,000*l.* The deficiency of the preceding year amounted to 1,200,041*l.*, and with the excess of the present year an actual improvement was made of 2,722,000*l.*—[Hear, hear.] The diminution which had been made in the expenditure of last year, amounted to pretty nearly two million and a half. The revenue had therefore been improved, not from any accidental increase, but from saving arising from economical management. He then gave a detailed account of the income and expenditure of the last year compared with the one preceding; and entered into a calculation to show what was likely to be the balance of revenue over expenditure for the ensuing year, supposing no alteration in the duties, and that the revenue should remain as at present. The whole amount of the revenue would be 46,494,128*l.* He calculated the income for the ensuing year at a lower rate than that for the past. The whole expendtiure would be 44,922,219*l.* If this were deducted from the estimated income, it would leave a calculated surplus of 1,571,909*l.* He hoped that gentlemen were of his opinion, that it was better if they had any surplus, rather to diminish taxes than employ it to pay off the debt. [cheers]. He was not prepared to make reductions of taxes of twenty or thirty million; his principle was to reduce those taxes which appeared to press most heavily on industry. One for which great exertions had been made was the malt tax, but its removal was inconsistent with the present state of the revenue. In 1830, the malt duties amounted to 3,813,000*l.*: in 1821, to 3,436,271*l.*; and in 1832, after the duties on beer were taken off they amounted to 4,459,332*l.*; while in 1833, they amounted to 4,825,125*l.* The tax, it was evident, had not prevented the increase of consumption, and on that ground there was no claim for its reduction. His Lordship said: "With respect to the Stamp Duties on Newspapers, I think it a bad tax, [hear, hear;] productive of many evils, because the effect of it undoubtedly is to give a monopoly to persons who are bold enough to evade the law; and thus it gives a monopoly of cheap publications into the hands of disreputable persons. [hear, hear!] On this ground I most certainly desire to see the tax repealed; but if on this principle a part of the tax were reduced, we could not stop till we repealed the whole. The question, then, is, whether in the present situation of the country—and that situation I admit is one in which there is great distress—whether the taking off this tax, which amounts to 440,000*l.* will give relief to any considerable class of the community. The tax on newspapers is not one which presses on the industry of the country, and which would by its removal give a great relief. I know that it is argued that the reduction of the taxes may be compensated by another mode of taxation; and that it is not fair, in reducing the tax on newspapers, to calculate the loss to the revenue at 440,000*l.* I admit that it would not amount to that, because something would be gained by the increased consumption of paper, and that, in fact, the loss to the revenue would be considerably less. Some gentlemen have proposed that a postage should be levied on newspapers; and that the revenue obtained from that source would more than counterbalance the loss. I am satisfied that this is a falacious expectation. I have inquired, and I came to the opinion, that these gentlemen had not made accurate calculations: They thought that by laying, instead of the Stamp duty, one penny postage on each paper, the revenue would not suffer. But I believe that the expectations of what the Government would gain by the postage are much overrated. In carrying newspapers, it would have many rivals—the stage coaches would carry newspapers and carry them for a far less sum than one penny each paper. The consequence would be, that no newspapers would be carried by the mail-coaches, or that a great diminution would take place in the number now carried by them. The great mass of newspapers are sent from the metropolis in large bundles, to be distributed in the different towns. They are made up in parcels by the newsvenders, and distributed, so that the expense of carrying one paper by a coach must be very small. The question then, which I have to decide is, whether I shall take off the tax upon newspapers upon speculative grounds, believing, as I do, that those who recommend that will not find their ground correct, and sacrifice a revenue of 440,000l. less by the increased amount of the duty on paper; or shall I apply that 440,000l, to reduce taxes which press more immediately on the industry of the country? It is with regret, I must own, particularly as regards my own opinion; for I admit that, on a former occasion, I did hold out an expectation.—I cannot say I pledged myself, but I did hold out an expectation:—I implied, and such was then my intention, that I would reduce this tax. (Hear! hear!) After much consideration, however, I have altered my opinion, and I have frankly stated to the House my reasons for the alteration." (Hear.) The first tax which he proposed to take off was the duty on Tiles, amounting to 37,000l., and it became necessary after the removal of the duty on Slates. The next tax was that on Advertisements, which now amounted to 150,000l. "I believe," said his Lordship, "that the reduction of this tax will give great relief to the trading and productive classes. The tax now is 3s. 6d. for every advertisement, and however often the advertisement is repeated the duty is not altered. The consequence is, that the advantages of advertising, which are generally only obtained after two or three insertions, are lost or burdened with a heavy duty. I propose to reduce the duty for the first insertion to 2s.; for the second to 1s. 6d.; and for the third and every subsequent insertion to 1s. The effect of this will not be to cause a loss to the revenue equal to the whole amount of the reduction, because the consequence of the reduction will be to cause the advertisements to be often repeated when they have not to pay as much for every insertion. It will enable the proprietors of newspapers to insert a repeated advertisement at a cheaper rate than they can insert a single advertisement; for by keeping the type standing they will be saved the expense of composition. Although, therefore, I do not think we need apprehend much loss of revenue by this change, I calculate it will be about half, or 75,000l." The next tax to be reduced was that on Marine Insurance. The revenue was 220,000l.; to which it had been reduced from the sum of 452,000l. The effect of the tax had driven the trade in marine insurances out of the country. He did not propose to remove the duty on policies of insurances on the coasting trade. The reduction of revenue on this head would be about one half, or 100,000*l.* He could not promise to sacrifice the total revenue of 2,594,000l. derived from the assessed taxes; but with the view of relieving the productive industry of the town population, he proposed to take the duty off windows in all shops employed as such, or as warerooms. In the case of houses which include shops, warehouses, or storehouses, it is intended that the number of windows appropriated to the shop, warehouse or storehouse, should be deducted from the number of windows in the house; for instance, in a house containing altogether fifteen windows, five of which are appropriated to the shop or warehouse, then five windows will be deducted from the total number reckoned for the house; so that the house; will be considered as one having only ten windows; so that in this case there would be a reduction of one-third of the whole window duty for that house. With respect to the house duty, it was intended to proceed upon the same principle; and thus in the house containing fifteen windows, of which five belonged to the shop, the house duty would also be reduced in the proportion of one-third of the whole amount hitherto payable for the house. I hope that this will be considered to give a considerable relief to shopkeepers and others engaged in trade; because, with respect to their shops, they will be relieved entirely both from the house and window tax; and they will only be liable to pay these taxes for such portion of their houses as is appropriated to different purposes from those of trade. This reduction, I calculate, will produce a diminution of the revenue of about 100,000l. He proposed to remove the duty on taxed-carts, and also the duties on shopmen, warehousemen, storekeepers, and porters; or commercial travellers and hawkers; that on bookkeepers and clerks, and that on stewards, bailiffs, and overseers. The whole of these reductions in the assessed taxes amount to the sum of 244,000l. He then detailed at considerable length a reduction which he intended to make on the duty on raw cotton, namely, the additional duty imposed in 1831; and which amounted to 626,000*l*; but would only reduce the revenue about 300,000l. He proposed to reduce the tax on soap, which was at present 1,186,000l. one half. These would be savings in the drawbacks paid back to the producers; he hoped that the reduction would prevent the illicit manufactures; that the consumption would be increased and that the real reduction would not be more than 300,000l.

Mr. O'CONNELL asked whether the advertisement duty in Ireland was to be proportionately reduced.

Lord ALTHORP would not answer the question; but thought there ought to be no difference in the amount of duty paid in the two Kingdoms. The reductions [illegible] his Lordship stand thus:—

The taxes to be repealed are—	
On tiles.....	
On advertisements, which at present are for every insertion 3s. 6d.—to be reduced to 2s. for the first insertion, 1s. 6d. for the second, and 1s. for the third and every subsequent insertion.	
The whole duty is now 150,000l, the proposed reduction is equal to one-half.....	75,000
On marine insurance—foreign trade, where premium is under 15s., duty reduced from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 3d.; where under 30s. and above 15s. duty reduced to 2s. 6d.; and above, the present duty to be continued.....	100,000
Assessed taxes—reduction of duty on all shop windows, and deduction from house duty in proportion to reduction of window duty..... £100,000	
On taxed carts..... 30,000	
Duty on shopmen, warehousemen, storekeepers, and porters 45,000	
On commercial travellers and hawkers..... 4,500	
On stewards, bailiffs, &c..... 9,500	
In all.....	244,000
Portion of duty on raw cottons imposed in 1831.....	300,000
Reduction of one-half duty on soap.....	30 ,0 0
Probable dimunition of revenue.....	1,056,000
As the estimated surplus for the year ending 1834, is.....	1,572,000
After deducting the taxes repealed.....	1,056,000
There will be a surplus of revenue of.....	516,000

His Lordship, in conclusion, stated, that Gentlemen who proposed reductions for the relief of particular classes would, he hoped, confine their labours to the substitution of other taxes.—Mr. Hume said, the country would not be satisfied if his Lordship could bring forward nothing better than his commutation of tithes and taxes. He contended that the reduction of the malt duty would increase its consumption. Remembering the pernicious effects of the taxes on knowledge it was his duty to reduce those taxes even at a sacrifice. Mr. Hume trusted that the House would not allow this matter to sleep and that the Noble Lord would take a better view of the matter. The extent of the loss, which it was said would be occasioned by the reduction of the taxes on knowledge was exaggerated. He thought that a uniform duty of 1s. 6d. on each advertisement mould be much better than the complex plan of the reduction proposed.—Sir R. Peel did not blame Lord Althorp for not increasing his reductions; but did blame him for going too far, not with an improving, or stationary, but with a declining revenue. Upon the whole, however, he approved of the subjects for reduction selected. He agreed with the Noble Lord that it was not expedient to take off the duty on newspapers. That was a description of property which was not labouring and panting for relief, and he believed that much gain could be derived by the community from a remission of other taxes.—Sir S. Whalley thought the whole of the house and window taxes ought to have been repealed, and a tax on the funds substituted.—Mr. O'Connell complained that Ireland was unfairly dealt with. Out of forty-seven millions of taxes raised, forty-two were common to both countries; and the relief proposed would fall chiefly on the five millions which were not common to both countries.—Mr. Palmer regretted that the malt tax had not been reduced.—Mr. A. Baring thought that the exertions of Government ought to have been turned towards the reduction of the debt, instead of the immediate reduction of taxation. He regretted the neglect of the principle of the sinking fund.—Ald. Thompson, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Slaney approved of the reductions as far as they went.—Sir T. Freemantle said that the duty on fire insurances, particularly as regarded agricultural produce, ought to have been reduced.—Lord Althorp replied,—After some conversation, in which the speakers severally pointed out the claims of particular taxes to repeal or reduction, the resolution abolishing the duty on Tiles, was agreed to. The House resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday.

On the motion of Mr. J. Romilly, the Payment of Debts Bill was read a second time. To be committed on Wednesday.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The House of Commons has not been idle since Monday. Two of the greatest subjects of the session have been debated, and disposed of for the present at least; and a third has been fairly entered upon. The first is the Currency. We are to have no alteration in our "monetary system," as it is termed in the political jargon of the day. In other words, the attempt to raise prices and lower the value of money by act of Parliament, for the benefit of debtors and taxpayers, has utterly failed, and mortagagees and fundholders may sleep in peace. The Reformed Parliament, in its wisdom, has also decided that the Ballot is an abomination, fit only for Frenchman and Americans; and that the old-fashioned and truly English method of voting openly under the eyes and according to the instruction of their employers and landlords, is the surest way to get at the unbiassed wishes and opinions of the electoral body The third grand subject is Commutation of Taxes. The Malt-duty is to be reduced by more than one half; this makes such a breach in the Budget of last week, as will compel Ministers to give it up, and find a better one.

On Monday, Mr. Matthias brought forward his long-threatened [illegible] with so many notes of [illegible] unded, to inquire into [illegible] try, "how far that [illegible] the operation of [illegible] maintained, in a state [illegible] ry class of society [illegible] chants, manufacturers [illegible]

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state of unprecedented distress. The landlords could hardly get rent enough to pay the interest of their incumbrances; and the profits of the trader were devoured by the cost of production. The laboring population had become demoralized to a fearful degree; which was the inevitable consequence of their state of starvation. He argued, that this universal suffering could only be occasioned by the alteration made in the currency by Peel's Bill of 1819, which restored cash payments; and by the subsequent contraction of the circulating medium in 1826, when the one-pound notes were condemned. He considered that this part of his case was proved by the fact, that distress was extremely rare and partial, and that the country, generally speaking, was in a state of great prosperity, previously to 1819, when the paper money system flourished, and bank-notes were not convertible into gold. These were the principal statments, and this the solitary argument of Mr. Attwood for inducing the House to agree to his motion.

Lord Althorp met the question in an unexpectedly bold style, by a counter motion, rather than an amendment, that it was highly inexpedient to depreciate the currency,—for it was very evident that depreciation, to be effected in one way or another, was Mr. Attwood's real object.

It was urged by the Ministers, and those who agreed with them, that great distress had repeatedly prevailed during the continuance of the Bank Restriction Act; that at present the people were in the enjoyment of more of the comforts of life than at any former period,—as was proved by the increased consumption of tea, coffee, sugar, and tobacco; that it was absurd to say, even if the existence of suffering was admitted to the alleged extent, that such sufferings was owing to a too contracted circulation, when the low rate of interest and the facility of borrowing money on tolerable security were quite notorious. It was urged, moreover, that if the least encouragement were given to this motion of Mr. Attwood, very creditors in the kingdom would be insisting upon the immediate payment of his demands; that there would be a run upon the banks for gold; and that bankruptcy on the most extended scale would follow. Mr. Attwood was asked what limit he would affix to the depreciation, or how he would be able to affix any limit at all? Mr. Grote maintained that the currency, taking gold and paper together, was in fact, more extended than it had been for several years previously to 1821; and that to increase it by a fresh issue of paper, would serve only to accommodate those who, having no good security to offer, ought not to borrow at all. In conclusion, it was maintained, by the metallic currency party, that Mr. Attwood's schemes, if reduced to practice, would have a fraudulent operation—that they would transfer money from the pocket of the creditor into those of his debtor; and that it was therefore highly necessary, if public faith was of any value, that a nagative should be put upon his motion in the most decided form.

Such were the principal arguments used on one side and the other, in the course of three days' debates on this subject. Several excellent speeches were delivered; but the mover, Mr. Attwood, disappointed the House and the public generally. He made but a feeble display: there was a great deal of repetition and vague assertion in his speech, which might have been advantageously compressed into half its actual compass. Mr. Cobbett did not speak to the point: we suspect that Sir Robert Peel was not far from the truth when he said that his speech was unprepared for the Navy Estimates. Mr. Poulett Thomson was well prepared with facts: his statement as to the rise of provisions beyond the rise of wages under the operation of a depreciated currency, was unanswerable and complete. Indeed, his whole speech was one which went directly to the main part of the question, and will serve a good purpose as a book of reference for facts on the subject. Mr. Baring delivered himself of a very characteristic harangue; in the early part of his argument he was a decided opponent of any alteration in the standard of value, but before he had concluded, he was the advocate of a silver standard, and even, under certain restrictions, of a reissue of one-pound notes. A fatality attends this gentleman's exhibitions in the Senate: he cannot be consistent for one whole speech together. Sir Robert Peel made a laboured defence of his famous bill of 1819; and fought the battle of Ministers at the same time. He was dexterous, plausible, sarcastic; and the blows which he aimed at Mr. Attwood, Mr. Baring, and Mr. Cobbett all told. He contrived to say a word for anti-popular doctrines before he sat down; and, with the help of quotations from Burke, endeavoured to prove that independence of the control of constituents was a necessary qualification for a representative of the people. Colonel Torrens enlarged upon the evils attendant on a paper currency convertible into gold; and while he denounced any attempt to depreciate the circulating medium, advocated the adoption of a silver instead of a gold standard, and the issue of forty millions of Government paper to supply the necessities of the country. Sir Henry Parnell showed the evils of a double standard of silver and gold. He scouted the peculiar views of Mr. Attwood; but expressed his belief that a practical inquiry into the state of trade and the condition of the working classes, uncontaminated by the projects of the currency-doctors, would really be of service; and he recommended the Ministry to institute it without delay.

The result of this long discussion was, as we have stated, an utter discomfiture of the currency-men. Mr. Attwood's motion was rejected, on a division, by 331 to 139. Lord Althorp's motion, and Mr. Attwood, with [illegible] as an amendment [illegible] be appointed to inquire into the best means of relieving the distress of the country." This, coming as it did from a suspected quarter, was rejected by 271 to 134. At length Lord Althorp's motion, originally proposed as an amendment, being freed from all additions and incumbrances, was carried by the triumphant majority of 304 to 49. This motion, it should be distinctly remembered, is to the following effect—

"That it is the opinion of this House, that any alteration of the monetary system of the country, which would have the effect of lowering the standard of value, would be highly inexpedient."

The vote by Ballot was made the subject of a long debate on Thursday. It was introduced by Mr. Grote, in a speech distinguished by its thorough mastery of the question, and not only by close reasoning and research, but by touches of a noble eloquence. Lord Althorp was again in one of his dilemmas. He had voted for the Ballot on the only occasion on which it had ever before been discussed in the House, and had since openly advocated its adoption. Now, however, he opposed it—because he did not think it fair to turn round upon those who had supported the Reform Bill, believing it to be a final measure—and because, though Ballot might have its advantages, it would not be a panacea for every evil. It is really become a public affliction to observe how often the honest Lord Althorp is under the necessity of speaking and voting, now that he is a placeman, in direct opposition to those principles and measures which he strenuously advocated when on the other side of the Speaker's chair. Would that the Ministers could find another mouthpiece, and permit Lord Althorp to keep his character!

The division by which Mr. Grote's motion on the Ballot was rejected, was 211 to 105.

Sir HENRY PARNELL'S recommendation in favour of inquiry is to be followed. Lord Althorp has given notice of his intention to move, on Tuesday next, for two Select Committees, to inquire into the state of Agriculture, and of Trade and Manufactures. This is judicious on the part of the Government. Those who supported Mr. Attwood's motion merely because it was one of inquiry, and without any ulterior views of tampering with the currency, will now, we trust, be satisfied, seeing that they have gained all they asked for.

Last night, Lord Althorp's Budget was completely demolished. The landed interest mustered strong, and, on the motion of Sir William Ingilby, carried a resolution by which the duty on malt is to be reduced from 20*s.* 8*d.* to 10s. per quarter. The Malt-duty last year yielded 4,825,000*l.*; so that the reduction, even with increased consumption may be held to amount to upwards of two millions. Lord Althorp and Lord John Russell strenuously opposed the reduction, and threatened the Landlords with the imposition of a Property-tax. They were beaten, however, on a division, by a majority of 162 to 152.

The House, it will be seen, was not a full one; and the *Morning Chronicle* intimates that Ministers were taken by surprise, and, had they been better prepared, could easily have brought down a majority to back them. How far this may be true, we cannot tell: but the doctrine implied by the remark is morally and politically bad. Are Ministers indeed the masters of the House? Are the members of the Reformed Parliament, who neglect their duty to their constituents by non-attendance, to be whipped into a division, like their Rotten Borough predecessors, at the Ministerial word of command?

The *Chronicle* fears that Ministers may resign. Three months ago we should have sympathized strongly with the *Chronicle*, and deprecated the abdication of Lord Grey's Ministry as a national evil. But the case is now altered, and we have little either to hope or fear on the matter. The bugbear of a Tory Ministry has ceased to alarm us: henceforth we may have men, nicknamed Tories or Conservatives, in the Government—but we can have no Government conducted on Tory principles.—*Spectator, April 27.*

THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

In the following sketch we propose to take a rapid view of the Ministerial plan for ruling India. That the plan is briefly this. The East India Company, relinquishing for the time its commercial capacity, is to retain its political functions, and to be vested, as heretofore, with the patronage of India. The Board of Control is to be vested with the power of issuing orders to the governments of India, with or without the consent of the Directors. With the very pmaterial exception of the abolition of the China monopoly, and the relinquishment of trade generally, it will be seen that the Home Government,—and it is this alone which we propose to examine at present,—is to continue substantially as it is now conducted. How, then, is it *now* conducted? is a question which we must settle in the first place.

The Home Government of India consists of three parts,—namely, the Court of Proprietors of East India Stock; the Court of Directors, elected by these as their Executive; and the Board of Commissioners, named by the Crown, to control the latter and the military and political government of India. The annals of political institutions afford no example of any thing so cumbrous, so dilatory, so expensive, or so extravagant, as this most strange scheme for the government of a mighty and distant empire. We shall briefly examine its parts, in detail; and this examination will afford abundant proofs of our assertion.

The capital stock of the East India Company is six millions sterling; and holders of it amount to about 3,500, of whom something less than 2,000 are entitled to vote. The proprietor of 1,000*l.* worth of stock is entitled to one vote: the proprietor of 3000*l.* to two votes: of 10,000*l.* to four votes. About one fourth of the whole of the proprietors are entitled to more than two votes. Any one may be proprietor, and any one may vote. The proprietors, consequently, consist of foreignors, as well as Englishmen—of women, as well as men—of officials, holding place and salary at the will of the Executive, as well as of persons unconnected with it. By various Acts of Parliament the Court of Proprietors are virtually excluded from the exercise of all substantial share in the government of India, saving and excepting the nomination of Directors. It is obvious from this that the Proprietors of East India Stock have no more immediate connexion with the good or bad government of India, than so many holders of Three per Cent. Consols, or so many shareholders in the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad Joint Stock Company.

The Directors are four-and-twenty in number; but as the nomination is virtually for life, and six undergo the ceremony of going out yearly, by rotation, to return to their stations in due and regular course, the real number is thirty. Deaths and resignations are filled up by ballot of the Proprietors, in person. The nominations are generally in the hands of a few hundred individuals in the City, formerly under the direction of the India shipping interest, but now of four or five great East India houses of agency, who, at their good pleasure, can nominate for life the future governors of seventy millions of British subjects.

No particular qualification is required for the members of the Home Executive of British India; as well appear clearly enough from the following official analysis of the thirty gentlemen, as they stood in December 1831. Eight of them were London Merchants or bankers, who besides taking their share in the government of the seventy millions, had their own little affairs to conduct at the same time; nine were retired civil servants of the Company: four were retired military servants; and five were commanders of the Company's trading ships; and four were nondescripts. A director of the East India Company can never be too old or infirm for his duties. Of late years, these duties have been laudably discharged at seventy and even at eighty years of age. A clerk or other officer at the India House is in due course of years superannuated at two thirds of the amount of his salary; but a Director never. The members of the executive are evergreens. In 1831, fifteen out of the thirty were already of above ten years standing, and two were of above thirty years standing. There is of course nothing to prevent an East India Director from being a member of the House of Commons; but the Reform Bill committed infinite havoc upon their preferment in this line. In December 1831, there were no fewer than seven directors in the House of Commons. At the last election two were returned,—one an accidental Whig; and the other a Tory, returned to a majority of five votes by a remote and obscure constituency.

The government of India is conducted by the nine senior Directors, commonly called "the Committee of Correspondence;" and the fifteen juniors have really little or nothing to do with the matter. If a well-instructed indian functionary should return from India at the age of fifty, he may be sixty-five before his period of probation is passed and he rises to a situation in which he is to have any share in the Indian administration. Of course, it follows that he has hardly commenced his new duties when he ought to be superannuated. There is a still higher Committee than the Committee of Correspondence, called "the Secret Committee," which in communication with the Board of Control, is entitled to send orders to India without communication with any of the rest of the Directors. These orders refer to the most nice and ticklish parts of the Indian administration,—namely, the relations with the Indian Princes, and questions of peace and war. This Committee consists of the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman and the senior Director; and we may judge of the efficiency of the whole Court from the samples of it afforded by this very select Committee, as it happens at the present moment to be constituted. One of the members is a retired commander of an East Indiaman; another, a London shipbuilder; and a third, who has been three-and-thirty years a Director, a Russian merchant. Think of these men directing delicate negotiations with Runjeet-Sing and Holkar and Scindia!—in one hour buying or selling tallow and hemp, and spars and crooked timbers, and iron bolts and copper sheathing; and the next directing the politics of India from Cape Comoren, "to Agra, and Lahore of Great Mogul!"

The Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, or Board of Controul popularly called, consists of a commissions under the great seal, the first named Commissioner being President. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the secretaries of State are *ex officio* members. There are two salaried Commissioners besides, and some honorary members.

Such is the Home Government of India. Let us try it, in the first place, by the test of *expense*. The following are the official charges, as far as they can be picked out from an immense mass of rubbish:—

Salaries, places and superannuations at the India House, exclusive of all commercial ones, or those connected with the local administration of India	£275,359
Salaries and superannuations of the India Board	29,847
Total	£305,206

In this immense sum is not included, office-rent, stationary, and a great variety of contingent charges. Of the latter, the reader may form a tolerable notion from the following sample, taken from a statement laid by the Court of Directors themselves before Parliament in 1831.

Tradesmen's bills for expenses of the East India House, repairs, taxes, coals, candles, &c.	£58,351

The reader, however may be better pleased with a few specimens in detail.

The Court of Directors' Salaries	£7,600
Chief Secretary's Office Ditto	20,333
Military Secretaries' Ditto	6,216
Examiner's Office Ditto	21,459
Accountant General's Office Ditto	19,975
Auditors' Office Ditto	13,032

So much for salaries; and now for a few specimens of pensions—in which we shall give commercial as well as political, with a view of showing the manner in which talents and services are estimated at the India House.

A. B., late Examiner	£1,530
H. B., late Bengal Warehouse-keeper	1,400
J. H., late Clerk in the Accountant's Office.	900
G. M., late Court Warehouse-keeper	1,000
J. P., late Deputy Accountaut-General	1,200
J. S., late Tea Warehouse-keeper	1,500
W. W., late Auditor	1,800

Here are pensions upon a scale that was never matched in any age or country

The next text by which we shall try the present plan is its *efficiency*. Despatches or orders for India are originated by the Directors, but may be altered at will by the Board of Control. Of course, no one can tell to whom the merit or demerit of a measure is to be ascribed and of course there is no distinct responsibility, because responsibility may be bandied backwards and forwards between the two bodies at their pleasure. The correspondence with India is immensely voluminous. Everything that concerns the civil, military and political government, is committed to paper, and every thing sent home in duplicate or triplicate. When these interminable documents arrive in England, they are again copied out, to be sent to the India Board. Then there is a correspondence between the Directors and the India Board; which on the single subject, takes up always months and sometimes years. The following is a summary of this frightful waste of pen, ink, paper and time, in the sixteen years from 1814 to 1829, as the facts were narrated by the Secretary of the East India Company, in his examination last year before the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

Folio volumes received from India	12,414
Letters of Directors to India Board	1,967
Letters from Board to Directors	2,642
Drafts of Despatches, sent by Directors to Board for approval	7,962
Other Letters and References of Direetors not to Board	50,146
Reports from Committees of Courts of Directors to the Court itself	32,902
Parliamentary Orders served upon the Court	723
Total	108,756

Of one branch of the correspondence, pretending to be the most important of all—viz. that conducted by the Secret Committee—we have the following curious account from the Historian of British India, himself the principal framer of the correspondence in question.

"The secrets of the Indian Government," says he, "like most other secrets, are in general good for very little. In short, I do not think I am going a step too far when I say, that if all the secret despatches which have been sent from England to India, instead of having been sent, had been put into the fire, the situation of India would hardly have been different from what it is."

The excuse for maintaining this complex, cumbersome, tedious, and extravagantly expensive system of administration, is the Patronage of India. The Minister, poor man, does not know, what to make of the patronage; and so he must have Chairs, and Deputy-Chairs, and other old-fashioned furniture, to throw the burden upon. How is this patronage created? The principal branch of it consists of nominations to offices in the civil administration of India. Full two millions sterling of the Indian revenue are divided among less than a thousand persons; who accordingly share between them, from lads of eighteen and upwards, on an average, salaries above 2, 00*l.* a piece, besides being entitled to considerable retiring superannuations. This is a monopoly produced in favour of the personal friends of Directors, by the total exclusion of the natives of India, and the total exclusion of all Englishmen who might be disposed at their own risk and cost to qualify themselves for employment, from every office of honour, trust, and responsibility. Lads of fifteen are named by individual Directors, on their own judgement or want of judgment; and these rise, by seniority to the offices of judges, ambassadors, and legislators, in a strange land. A monopoly and a nuisance are first created, and then the monopoly and nuisance are made the pretext for continuing a most inconvenient, inefficient, and expensive form of administration. This is the true explanation of the bugbear of Indian patronage; and, unfortunately, Lord Grey is old enough to remember the year 1784, and his friend Fox's Bill, and to be frightened at the phantom. Let us see, however, what is the amount of this patronage and its value. An official statement, of 1832, gives the number and description of nominations; and we shall take the values from a work published by one of the present members of the Board of Control in 1813, making proper allowance for the increased value of money and patronage since that time.

39	Writerships, or Civil appointments for India, per annum, at 5,000*l.* a piece	£195,000
67	Cadetships for Engineers and Artillery, at 700*l.* each	46,900
15	Ditto of Cavalry, at 900*l.* a piece	13,500
124	Ditto Infantry, at 500*l.*	62,000
56	Medical appointments, at 700*l.*	39,200
5	Clerical Appointments, at 700*l.*	3,500
12	Naval Appointments, at 400*l.*	4,800
	Total	£364,900

Such is the principal part of the patronage enjoyed by the Court of Directors, in so far as India is concerned,—for here they have the patronage of nomination only: the Local Government, in so far as the principle of seniority does not interfere, having the appointments to Indian office. The patronage is divided into twenty-eight shares; each ordinary Director having one, the Chair and Deputy-Chair having each two, and two being reserved for the President of the Board of Control. Each share is worth about 13,000*l.*, and a double share is worth 26,000*l.*

A wise and spirited Ministry ought not to permit this monstrous abuse to exist for a day after the expiration of the present term. The present expenditure for the Home Government of India, if we include office-rent and other contingencies, is probably about *three times* as great as the entire charges, including contingencies, of the Home Office, the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, and the Office of the Privy Council! *We* would give for the Home Government of India, double the Parliamentary allowance given for the India Board,—or, which is nearly the same thing, double the whole salaries and contingencies of the Colonial Office. This is about 50,000*l.*; and it ought to be adequate to every purpose; for in truth, most of what is done at home is a mere repetition of what has been already better done in India,—sheer labour of mischief, or labour of supererogation at best. India can only be well governed *in India;* and the principal function which the Government of this country has to perform, is to secure to it a liberal and an upright administration. The government of India ought to be taken at once into the hands of the Crown, and the Minister made directly and substantially responsible for his measures. No patronage ought to be exercised by the Crown, or by any other party in this country, except what is absolutely necessary towards retaining British supremacy in India. Already the Crown, actually or virtually, possesses the patronage of the entire British Army and Navy in India—of all the Governors, all the Commander-in-Chiefs, and all the Judges administering English law; and it possesses, through the monopoly of civil nominations, a patronage in the person of the President of the India Board, of 26,000*l.* per annum. In lieu of this last, we would give to the Crown, what the Crown ought unquestionably to

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possess in a conquered empire, the nomination to military appointments. We would throw the appointment to all civil offices in India, other than Governors, members of Legislative Councils and Judges of Supreme or Appellate Jurisdictions, open to public competition to all British subjects, Indian or European, on the nomination of the Local Governments; barring European subjects, however, from enjoying civil office except under a fixed number of years' probationary residence in India, in order to secure in candidates the requisite local experience and local knowledge, and to guard against Ministerial influence in England. The Minister would gain by this scheme about two hundred and fifty military appointments,—equal to so many Ensigncies in the Army, and which we have valued, as above, at about 150,000*l.* per annum. He would lose his patronage of Writerships, equal to 14,000*l.*; so that his actual again, valued in money, would be about 136,000*l.* This patronage he would exercise openly and responsibly, instead of enjoying clandestinely and irresponsibly, as at present, a patronage of 26,000*l.* and as much more as he can grasp at. If this military patronage were deemed too large, a part or even the whole of the commissions might be sold for public or charitable uses, or some might be offered as prizes to public institutions. The other advantages of this scheme would be, that civil patronage to the extent of nearly 200.000*l.* would be got rid of; that by getting rid of the monopoly of civil office, India would enjoy a larger, cheaper, and more efficient supply of civil functionaries; that a sum equal to at least a quarter of a million sterling would be saved in the item of Home administration; that in the next sixteen years, something less than 108,756 folio volumes of letters, reports, and references, would be sufficient for carrying on the Home Government of India; in a word, that the grand *bourg pourri* of Leadenhall Street would be finally and for ever got rid of.

It is a most mischievous and absurd popular delusion to imagine that the patronage of the East India Directors is not, to all bad intents and uses, Ministerial patronage. It is very nearly as much so as the patronage exercised by the Boards of Admiralty or Ordnance, and fully as much so as the county or borough patronage which the Minister of the day is compelled to hand over to his Parliamentary supporters. A body constituted like the East India Company, is the natural ally of corrupt power, and the natural enemy of popular rights. This is not mere assertion—the proofs are abundant. From the passing of Mr. PITT's Indian Bill to the introduction of the Reform Bill, the most tender *friendship* subsisted between the Minister and the Company. The latter generally sent in seven and sometimes nine members into the Commons' House of Parliament, to support the Tory Administration; and these "good men and true" did warmly support it in all the bad measures of the last half century. The Reform Bill broke the spell and dissolved the alliance. Six out of the seven Directors in Parliament opposed the Bill in all its stages; and when it became law and the people had to exercise that law, they rejected *five* out of the *six* opponents of the popular measures. At the present moment, there is but *one* out of the *seven* in Parliament; and he the sole supporter of the Bill.

The plan of a Home administration under the Crown, may be easily sketched. Military details would of course be transferred to the Horse Guards, Naval details to the Admiralty, the supply of Military stores to the Ordnance, and the dividends would be paid at the Bank of England, or wherever else the interest of the National Debt may be paid. This, in point of economy would be a great improvement. The President of the Board of Control would give place to a Secretary of State for India; and the present Secretary and salaried Commissioners, to four Under Secretaries, corresponding with the four departments—the Judicial, the Revenue, the Financial, and the Political departments of the Indian business and correspondence, which would still remain after the transfer of details to which we have already alluded. For some, at least, of these Under Secretaries of State, and for efficient clerks, the men of experience and talent at the Board of Control and the India House offer ample materials. The chief business of an Indian Secretary of State would be to select men of honour and talent for carrying on the Local Government of India, to maintain a vigilant and wholesome control over the Indian administration, to sustain with moderation but firmness the supremacy of England, and to enforce general principles in the conduct of the Government. It is hardly necessary to add, that the busy, meddling, impertinent interference with the details of administration in a country fourteen thousand miles off, which has been so frequently attempted, can be productive only of mischief.

In conclusion, let us be fair, and do justice to the Ministerial measure. It does not *extinguish* a grand nuisance, but it materially tends to abate it. The following brief recapitulation of the benefits which it will undoubtedly confer, will fully justify our observation. It will lay open to the commercial enterprise of Great Britain the trade of the Chinese Empire—of 370 millions of industrious although distant people. It will remove the remaining shackles from the commerce of India. It will abolish the abomination of a trading Government over seventy millions of British-Indian subjects. It will relieve this nation of a tax of two millions per annum paid to the East India Company for tea: it will give us tea at half price, or for the some money enable us to consume double the present quantity. It will abolish jobbing at the India House, in commercial salaries, pensions and the Lord knows what not, to the yearly amount of full four hundred thousand pounds (418,508*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* exactly). It will put down jobbing in shipping, and voyages *direct* and *indirect*, to the extent of 50,000 tons burden. It will put down jobbing in India, in commercial salaries and offices, to an annual value exceeding 100,000*l.*,—or to drop round numbers, for we like to be particular in such case, to the value of 1,230,663*l.* All this, considerable as it appears, is certainly not abating a national nuisance as a national nuisance ought to be abated; yet it is a large step towards it, and we are disposed to be grateful even for so much.

There is, by the way, one part of the Ministerial plan, thrown out in the shape of suggestion, of which we hope never to hear another word, even in that shape. This is the lease to the proprietors of stock for their imagined interest, of the government of India for a term of years. *A lease of the government of an empire to the holders of a particular stock*, is a notion so revolting to justice, to common sense, to decency itself, that it ought at once to be scouted for its extravagant absurdity; and we have no hesitation in pronouncing, that the Ministry or the Legislature that could so far stultify itself as to entertain this gross and venal proposition, would be entirely unfit for the task of governing either India or Britain. Out upon the huxtering, dirty project!—*Spectator, April* 27.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 25th inst. has the following, of the 6th. from Constantinople;—"Yesterday a considerable corps of Russian troops, mostly infantry and artillery, arrived at our port on board transports, and, in pursuance of, and by orders of the Admiralty, disembarked on the other side of the channel, on the coast of Asia. The arrival of these troops produced a bustle in the city, but the feeling was neither fear nor pleasure, but rather indifferent curiosity. The Sultan is delighted with their arrival, and has inspected them in company with the Grand Admiral. They are said to be fine troops, and well equipped. In a few days we expect another expedition from Odessa, by which the auxiliary troops will be increased from 13,000 to 15,000 men. This reinforcement will likewise be landed opposite Bujukdere, on the coast of Asia, where an entrenched camp will be formed. The Russian squadron has also approached the coast; it is said that the greater part of it will sail for the Dardanelles, to take up its station there with a portion of the Turkish fleet. We are assured that 30,000 Russians are on their march from the principalities, but they cannot reach us before the beginning of May. The presence of Russian troops has naturally excited a strong sensation at Pera, especially at the French embassy. Admiral Roussin is placed in the greatest embarrassment, for it is said that he is still in complete ignorance of the intentions of his Government. His lofty tone, on his arrival here, appears to prove that he flattered himself with being able to lead the Porte as well a Mehemet Ali by the mere expression of his will and to become the mediator between the two parties, but he now finds himself disappointed both here and at Alexandria! No news has yet been received from M. de Varennes, but intelligence is expected every moment. The army of Ibrahim, we learn is in full march, and he will probably not listen to any other proposals than those which were made by his father to the Porte. We may therefore witness the singular spectacle of a Russian army in sight of the capital engaging in battle with the Arabs for the protection of the Porte. The Sultan still entertains hopes of an arrangement; one of his agents at the Egyptian head-quarters is said to have communicated to him satisfactory information to that effect. General Muravieff is gone to the Russian camp, perhaps to take the chief command of the troops. The Turkish forces are continually exercised, and the garrison of Constantinople is receiving every possible reinforcement. When the whole Rusian auxiliary corps shall have arrived here the remains of the Ottoman army will probably join them in order to assume offensive operations." The same paper quotes Metallics 5 per Cents. at Vienna on the 20th 91 3-10: Bank Actions 1.186.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 26th instant contains the following of the 6th from Constantinople:—"This capital continues in a state of great anxiety, as no news has been received from the Egyptian head-quarters, and nothing favourable is inferred from the long delay. It is true that the second division of the Russian fleet, consisting of three ships of the line, three frigates, and two sloops of war, under the command of Admiral Kumany, has arrived here with five thousand troops, whereby the European part of the capital appears to be secured against the Egyptians; but there are other dangers, for the ferment of the public mind is evidently increasing here. Ibrahim Pacha has but to make his appearance at Scutari, and insurrection will immediately break out, which the Russian forces may not be strong enough to suppress. We are still in uncertainty here as to the occupation of Smyrna by the Egyptians; but we are assured that the Porte has received Intelligence, that in consequence of the revolt which has broken out in the Island of Cyprus, the authorities of the Porte have been driven out and the whole population have declared in favour of Mehemet Ali." The same paper brings intelligence from Alexandria to March 22 stating that the prospect of a speedy termination of hostilities between the Pacha and the Porte has totally vanished, as Mehemet Ali is determined not to accede to the proposals for peace made to him by the Porte. The letter concludes in the following terms:—"As soon as Mehemet Ali was apprised of the proceedings of the French and Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople he sent orders to his son Ibrahim to advance speedily upon Constantinople. The Egyptian army may therefore be now in the vicinity of that capital. It appears to be the opinion of Mehemet Ali that the European Powers,—namely, England, France, and Russia, are not in earnest in their menaces, or at least they are not in accord. His greatest hope, however, rests upon an insurrection in his favour at Constantinople, on the approach of his Egyptian army; for he well knows that he has there, as well as in other parts of the Turkish empire, many partisans. Halil Pacha is still at Alexandria, waiting for the return of his secretary, who went to Constantinople on board the Mesange. The Egyptian fleet is preparing to sail very shortly." The *Gazette* has also the following of the 20th inst., from Vienna:—"In consequence of the news received from Constantinople, the funds have declined to-day. Bank Actions are 1,176 1,180; Metallics, 5 per Cents., 90⅞ 91. The influenza is rapidly increasing in this capital.

The *Berlin State Gazette* of the 24th inst. quotes Prussian Four per Cents., 96 95½; Ditto; Five per Cents. (1822), English Loan, 104⅝.

Accordingly to a letter of the 26th instant, from Frankfort, the legislative body of the town has not confined itself to protesting against the late measures of the Diet, but has sent Dr. Rapp as a secret agent to England to engage the British Government to remonstrate against the occupation of Frankfort as a violation of the terms of the treaty of Vienna. Dr. Rapp has been obliged to take a wide circuit in order to reach England; and, as a pretext for his absence, has announced that he is called into Bohemia by private business.

The *Neckar Gazette* gives the following, dated the Rhine, April 20:—"Some persons maintain that the late lamentable events at Frankfort are to be attributed to the great liberty allowed to the Universities, This, however, proves that they are not alive to the spirit of the times. Were not the academic liberties for ages much greater than they are at present without their having produced similar occurrences? Does the movement exist solely amongst the students, or at least were they the first promoters of it? Did the Universities produce the revolution of South America, or that of France in 1790? The impulse was not purely material; it was, on the contrary, intellectual. It was impossible that so complete a change in manners and ideas as has taken place in the course of three centuries should not have great influence over the various forms of social life."

The *Munich Gazette* of the 24th instant says—"Measures have been taken to protect our frontiers against any incursion of foreigners or others hostile to the country. The garrison of Lindau has been increased, and all the soldiers on furlough of eight regiments of infantry and one battalion of Chasseurs have been ordered to join their corps."—*Galignani's Messenger, April* 13*th.*

INFLUENZA.

Some disorder, which, for the want of a more definite appellation, has been called an Influenza, is extremely prevalent in London at present. The *Medical gazette* thus describes the symptoms, we believe correctly enough.

"It usually commences suddenly with head-ache, and feelings of general discomfort; attended or soon followed by cough, hoarseness, or loss of voice—oppression, and sometimes severe pain in the chest—tenderness about the ribs, and the sense of having been bruised about the limbs and muscles. For twenty-four or forty-eight hours, the constitutional disturbance is sometimes very great, with considerable anxiety, and turbulence of the circulation; but after this time, the urgency of the symptoms abates; leaving, however, in some cases, extreme languor which only slowly subsides."

Among the more distinguished sufferers from this malady, Lord Althorp, Sir James Graham, Mr. Hume, Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Cobbett, have been enumerated. From ninety to a hundred persons connected with the Bank of England have been reported absent from the same cause. At the Government Offices, at the Docks, and Customhouse, half the hands have been laid up; a considerable number of Policemen—no fewer than thirty from the E division alone were put *hors de combat*—and we believe that few families in London or the neighbourhood have entirely escaped its attacks. Even the course of justice at the Old Bailey was suspended on Wednesday, the Recorder and Sergeant Arabin being sick; and the Common Sergeant, instead of the Recorder, was obliged to present the list of condemned malefactors to the King. The singers, actors, and dancers, at the different Theatres have suffered severely; and on Tuesday night, the Italian Opera, Covent Garden, Drury Lane, and Miss Kelly's Strand Theatre were all closed, for the want of the performers, who were sick in bed. At the King's Theatre on Saturday last, the public were informed, on entering, that De Meric, Soutag, Taglioni, the two Elslers, and several others, were too ill to perform. The performances were changed to suit this state of things behind the curtain; and in the course of the evening Laporte was summoned to give some account of his missing troops. His speech on the occasion was very much to the purpose; and was itself a treat to those who heard it delivered—

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I am very sorry to have in any way incurred your displeasure; and did I know how to obviate it, nothing could make me happier. I have come forward at your call, and am now ready to answer whatever questions you may think proper to put to me. ["Where is Mademoiselle Saglioni?"] I am much pained to say, that she is at this moment ill in bed, and therefore cannot dance: I wish it was in my power to cure her. ["Where is Madame de Meric?"] I assure you that she is so ill, that it is utterly impossible for her, with all her willingness, to appear before you. ["Where is Rubini?"] Signor Rubini is quite ready to sing when the opera of *Fidelio* is concluded; but the opera of *Il Pirata* could not be represented without a prima donna; and, as I have already stated, Madame de Meric is extremely ill. What I have been able to do I have done, and I am always the greatest loser in a case of this sort. Seven disappointments have occurred this evening, in consequence of the prevalent disorder; and I may add, that this morning, at Covent Garden, no less than twenty-four apologies were received from different performers. I undertake that every shilling I have received at the doors shall be returned; and I now wait your pleasure to ascertain in what way you wish us to proceed."

The Haymarket Theatre is closed, and will not reopen till Wednesday, partly on account of the influenza, and partly because of the beggarly state of the benches.—*Spectator, April* 20.

THEATRES.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

The following address was delivered by Mr. Yates, at the closing of this theatre, on Saturday:—

"Ladies and gentlemen,—It is the misfortune of managers to be compelled to leave the most difficult part of their duty till the last. In other cases they say that *Ce n'est que le premièr pas qui coute*; with us it is the last act of the piece that costs us the most,—that of bidding farewell. It is, however, sweetened by the opportunity it affords us of returning our thanks for that patronage which has pleased our hearts, I humbly confess, by filling our pockets. We are not among those who have to complain that our drama wants patronage, and, had we such a complaint, your appearance would cure it. There is, ladies and gentlemen, a great deal of talk about the legitimate drama; our dramas are call[illegible] illegiti[illegible] timate, and we are willing enough to acknowledge them the natural children of the brains of our authors, and we trust that every thing is natural about them, although we cannot but feel that, like other illegitimates, they are brought up by hand. I ought to apologize for thus making you nurses of our dramatic bantlings; but we cannot forget that by your hands both our dramas and actors have been fostered; to merit a continuation of that patronage shall be our constant endeavour. In the name of Mr. Mathews, myself and the Adelphi company, we respecfully bid you farewell."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

On Saturday evening Madame Vestris prorogued her house in person, and the following is the speech she delivered on the occasion:—

"My lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—I have come to meet you for the purpose of proroguing this house.

"I have such well-grounded confidence in a continuance of the steady attention you have ever given to its business, that the most pressing necessity alone could induce me to resort to so extreme a measure.

"I will state to you, in a few words, what that necessity is,—

"My season is ended, and I can't help myself.

"Gentlemen of the pit and galleries,—I thank you for the cheerfulness with which you have furnished the supplies; and I have the highest satisfaction in informing you that a surplus remains.

"This surplus I have directed to be funded, and it will remain applicable to the future exigencies of my management.

"My lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—In looking back upon the season which we are about to close, I find many circumstances for our mutual congratulation.

"If it be a blessing to have preserved domestic peace, what must it be to have preserved so many domestic pieces as we have?

"Our crop has been abundant, almost beyond precedent, and the harvest has been well housed.

"Order has been maintained, while orders have been excluded.

"In reverting with pride to the successful results of native exertions, I am not unmindful of the assistance we have occasionally received from our firm allies—the French authors.

"I am happy to tell you that I continue to receive assurances of the most friendly description, not only from them but from all other foreign powers.

"The freedom of the press has been guaranteed, and the consequence has been its cordial support upon all critical occasions.

"During the approaching races my most anxious endeavours will be directed to providing for your future comfort and amusements.

"Should the seats prove rotten, I will reform the whole house.

"My efforts will be zealously seconded by all the members of my mimic administration.

"For them, and for myself, I sincerely and cordially thank you for all your warm-hearted support; and I have only to add, that this house stands prorogued, until Monday, the 30th day of September next, then and here to met for the dispatch of pleasure."—*Examiner, April* 7.

MISCELLANE[illegible]

THE INFLUENZA.—The number of new cases of influenza has been less during the last than the two preceding weeks; perhaps, however, this is to be attributed rather to the diminished number of persons who remain to be attacked, than to any change in the disease itself. On all former occasions which have been recorded the epidemic has lasted from a month to six weeks, so that the time for its disappearance has perhaps scarcely yet arrived; and we fear a still more considerable period will elapse before all its sequelæ are got rid of. The complaint has proved very severe to many old persons; and those affected with any disease of the lungs have had the symptoms very much aggravated; while a very large portion of those previously in the hospitals with other maladies have had this superadded. Many attempts to explain these occurrences by a reference to the state of the weather, which certainly has hitherto been more than usually ungenial, even for the proverbially fickle month of April: at the same time, the vicissitudes of the atmosphere will not account for the excessive langour, and many other circumstances, attending the prevalent form of illness: while the histories of former visitations of this kind show them to have been uninfluenced by any appreciable condition of the barometer, the thermometer, or the hygrometer.—*Medical Gazette.*

Admiral Nugent has been appointed to the high office of Admiral of the Fleet, vacant by the death of Lord Gambier.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. Richard Bentley of New Burlington Street, his Majesty's Publisher in Ordinary. Mr. Godwin; the author of *Caleb Williams*, has been honoured, in his old age, by an appointment from the Whig Government: they have made him—what?—*a Yeoman Usher to the Exchequer!* with a salary of 200*l.* per annum and an official residence. Well, this is better than the Government patronage of Burns, at any rate.

A French ship, called Le Silence, lately arrived at Havre from Rio de Janeiro, bringing a cargo of 10,000 parrots! Le Silence must have made some little noise both in the old and new worlds.

This is a cargo that can only be rivalled by that which has just left the port of London for Van Diemen's Land. We would match the four hudred ladies sent out by the Guardian Society against any ten thousand parrots that ever flew: a jury of the crews should decide. We wish Hobart Town joy of the "Family Library "our Society for the Refuge of the Destitute" have just published for them on the ocean. One Helen ruined Troy, but our Colonies are made of sterner stuff—successive ship-loads of ladies are cast upon their shore, and immediately, the women come down like rain, but the gentlemen colonists suck them up like sand.—*Spectator, April* 10

BOMBAY.—Printed and pu[illegible] by SORABJEE DORAB[illegible] Church-lane, where EDITOR, are re[illegible]